

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

OUR MOTTO.—THE SAINTS' SIMILARITY—IS UNITY, LIBERTY, CHARITY.

Volume 2.—No. 49.

Nauvoo, Hancock County, Illinois, Monday, April 7, 1845.

Whole Number 143

THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR

IS PUBLISHED AND PRINTED EVERY WEEK.

BY JOHN TAYLOR.

Editor and Proprietor.

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Advertisements will be made to order.

Letters must be addressed to the Editor.

(John Taylor.) Post paid, to receive attention.

LIST OF TOWN LOTS

Situated in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois on which the taxes remain due and unpaid for the year 1844.

*** The cost on each of the following lots is 40 cents.

OWNERS NAMES.

Palmer.

Benjamin Bacon & Wm. McCready.

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FROM THE PULPIT.
FROM OREGON.

We are indebted to our townsman, J. Voria, Esq., for the following interesting letter from Oregon:

Salida Plains, July 7th, 1844.

Dear Sir: I avail myself of the opportunity offered me by a brig which leaves for the Sandwich Islands, to drop you a few lines.

The "great emigrating company," which crossed the continent last summer, (of which company I formed one,) is here safe, and with very few exceptions, highly pleased with the country and prospects. The winter season being the proper time for plowing and seeding, they have generally availed themselves of that opportunity, many of them having sowed over 40 or 60 acres in wheat. The ground is plowed with the common Carrey plow with from one to two yoke of cattle, or two horses, the sward being something like that of blue grass; being thus turned over at any season of the year, the soil completely rots, then after that process, a tolerable crop is taken from the ground the next year. The ground is light and easily broken with one pair of horses, producing a tremendous crop of wheat, or indeed that of any other vegetable except Indian corn. Of the latter, a tolerable crop may be raised, though not equal to that grain in the United States.

The harvest is just at hand, and such crops of wheat, barley, oats, peas, and potatoes, are seldom if ever, to be seen in the United States, that of wheat in particular—the stalks being in some instances as high as my head, and the grain generally much larger—I would not much exaggerate to say that they are as large again as those grown east of the mountains. The soil is good, and the climate most superior, being mild all the year round, and very healthy—more so than any country I have lived in for the same length of time. Produce bears an excellent price—wheat, 10 cts., beef 6 cts. per pound; potatoes 50 cts., and wheat \$1. per bushel.—These articles are purchased at the above prices with the greatest avidity by the merchants for shipment, generally to the Sandwich Islands and Russian settlements on this continent, and are paid for mostly in store goods and groceries—the latter of which is the product of these islands, particularly sugar and coffee, of which abundant supplies are furnished.

Wages for laborers are high—common hands are getting from one to two dollars per day, and mechanics from two to four dollars per day. It is with difficulty that men can be procured at these prices, they can do so much better on farms of their own.

The plains are a perpetual meadow, furnishing two complete new crops in the year—spring and fall—the latter remaining green throughout the winter. Beef is killed from the grass at any season of the year. If you have any enterprise left, or if your neighbors have any, here is the place for them.

Dr. McLaughlin has just commenced a canal around the Willamette Falls, which he expects to complete in two years, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars. Our Legislature (in the lower House of which I have the honor to be Speaker,) which has just finished its session, has granted the Doctor a charter for twenty years; he is entering into an arrangement to complete the canal for boats of 13 feet in width to pass in safety; and the whole to be completed in two years, as above stated. He has a number of hands now engaged in its construction and no doubts are entertained of his ability to complete it. He is constructing a large flouring mill with four run of stones, which will be ready for business this fall. He has already two saw mills in operation at the falls. Every thing is flourishing in this country.

Yours respectfully,

M. M. CARVER.

A NEW PROJECT.

A Plan for Taking the Yeas and Nays in Deliberate Bodies.

Dr. Duncan, in Congress, made a motion calling upon Professor Morse for information whether some plan for saving the time of the House consumed in calling the yeas and nays could not be invented. A gentleman of this city has furnished us with such a plan, which was conceived by him last December, has since been perfected, and which he has already taken the necessary steps to have patented.

This plan for taking the yeas and nays, in all deliberative bodies in the United States, for which C. Glen Peebles has a patent, covers varied forms. The plan he proposes to adopt at present is as follows:—Two pulleys or keys are placed within the desk of each member; a board or slab is placed on the clerk's desk, on which is printed the name of each member of the house; slips or slides are placed in this slab, running parallel to and to correspond with each name. Communication is had by means of wires, or other material, between the keys in desk and slides in board. When a vote of 'aye' is called, the members simultaneously touch their key marked 'aye,' which throws the slide out on the board, so that it projects beyond his name and the edge of the board; and in like manner for the nays. By that arrangement, the clerk can count the vote, announce the result, and place the aggregate vote on the board, all within a space of one minute.

A slip of paper, containing the names of every member, to correspond with the names and slides on the board, is so adjusted, that when the slides are thrown out, (which are so pointed as to receive ink,) an impression is made opposite to each name; and thus is the vote recorded.

for the use of the clerk or printer. The slides are so arranged that they can then be returned, all at once, to their places, by the clerk pulling a wire or slide.

This plan may also be used instead of a division of the House, by determining the vote much more expeditiously, also recording it.

Any one who has seen the tedious process of taking the votes by yeas and nays, must be aware of the amount of time it consumes, and that a process by which the whole business can be done in one minute, would save quite a considerable sum of money during a session. We have not the exact data to make an estimate of the saving, but assuming that the vote is taken once every day during a session of four months, and that it consumes each time one half hour, a reasonable allowance, and we will find that the cost, during the 120 days, will be \$30,000, a sum which this new plan proposes to save the government.

NEW INVENTIONS.

Anastatic Printing.—This is a very ingenious method of reproducing printed copies of letter-press or line engravings, wood-cuts, lithographs, &c., of which we had no room to take notice hitherto. The London Literary Gazette declares it very simple, and proceeds to describe it as follows:

In an exceedingly short time a facsimile of any printed page, portrait, picture, or drawing, can be procured; and then impressions at the rate possibly of four or five thousand an hour, and twenty thousand or more without deterioration. The operation, and a singular one it is, is to transfer the impression of type or any print to the surface of a polished plate of zinc; and then to bring it out in slight relief to receive the ink, and so to work from it as from the stone of the lithographic press. We saw an engraving with letter-press so transferred and reproduced. The original was placed, face down, on bibulous paper, to imbibe any excess of moisture, and the back of it sponged over with dilute nitric acid. In a few minutes the paper was saturated, and the engraving and printing loosened as it were from its base, or so freshened that possibly it might be smudged, but, at all events, it may be and was under considerable mechanical pressure, transferred to a polished plate of zinc, every line and touch. Not at first distinctly visible, but sponged with gum water, they (i. e. the engraving and printed matter at the foot of it) soon appeared, and in relief sufficient to take the ink and to give off facsimile impressions. Such, then, is the simple process of an invention, the effects of which will materially bear on the arts and artists.

Anastatic printing, will obviate the necessity of stereotyping, an less casting type is a cheaper method, which we should much doubt, of producing successive editions than that of the new mode. It will also enable printers to work with a smaller stock of type, to distribute sooner, keeping proofs only for any further or extra demand. Wood-engravers, perhaps, will be most injured by Anastatic printing; for by it the artist's original drawing may be at once, without any carved block, transferred to the pages of a work. The result, however, in all its bearings, seems to tend to cheap production, and to a wide extension of literature and art; and nearly faded prints be renewed and perpetuated. Fears are entertained that forgeries and piracies will become more easy, and therefore that they will increase; but now water-marks in paper and copyright are the chief securities, and these the new and wonderful invention termed Anastatic Printing will not effect.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

A Desperate Conflict at Sea.—The N. Bedford Mercury gives a minute account of a mutiny which occurred on board the whaling ship Sharon, in November, 1842, and of the manner in which the ship was taken from the mutineers by a single person, Mr. Clough, the third mate. Some natives of Ascension Island, who had been shipped as part of the crew, mutinied, while the mate and others were in the boats taking whales, killed the captain and took possession of the ship. One of the natives, entirely naked, leaped upon the taffrail, and brandished a spear, he dared the crew to come on board. An armed native stood guard at each side, and hammers, belaying pins, and other missiles, had been collected for their use, and were hurled furiously at the boat. A Mr. Clough, who was in the boat, was the only one who dared attempt to board the ship. He accordingly, after dark, was taken by the boat ahead of the ship, at some distance, to avoid exciting suspicion, and taking a knife in his teeth to defend himself from sharks, which had been attracted by the whale, swam to the ship, after a hard struggle of an hour and a half, during which time two sharks kept him company, but did not offer to molest him. Having reached the ship he dived under, seized the rudder at the heel, and climbed to the starboard cabin window, through which he made his entry. Lying aside his clothing, and ascertaining that no suspicion existed of his being on board, he groped about for arms, and found two cutlasses and two muskets, which he loaded. A desperate struggle with the natives ensued, in which Clough killed two of them, and gained the command of the ship. The men in the boat then came on board.

The owners of the Sharon have given Mr. Clough the command of a fine ship, which, if the narrative be true, he well deserved.

Make a slow answer to a hasty question.

THE NEIGHBOR.

MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1845.

As most of our hands wish to attend the conference during its continuance, we have concluded to issue our paper this week on Monday, and as many of our subscribers are in from the country, it will no doubt be perfectly satisfactory.

Sunday April 6.—The Conference opened at the stand this morning with singing and prayer. There was preaching in the forenoon by Elder B. Young, mostly upon the subject of baptism for the dead: In the afternoon by Elder Page on several subjects. The preaching of both was capital; and what renders the subject sublime, and the scene great, is, that there never was so large a conference of this church, since its first organization. There certainly was a quarter more than there were last year. In fact there were "acres of people." The union, the order, and the pleasant appearance of the audience caused every body to bear witness, that an excellent spirit actuated the saints: the Lord was there.

Still they come.—In our last we noticed the gathering at this city, and we are happy to say, still they come. We noticed more than fifty active young men, at one arrival, who had come in to labor on the Temple, through the summer.

It is certainly honorable to the city, saints and country to witness the noble minded among about twenty millions, coming forward to build the house of the Lord, to fill up the City; improve the country, and cause the wilderness to blossom as the rose, charter or no charter! Ah, that is the glory! 'tis the people makes a city, not the scribbling of scoffers, or seals of serfs:

"Were I so tall to reach the pole,
"And grasp the ocean with a span,
"I would be measured by my soul;
"For that's the standard of a man."

Business begins to assume more activity in this city, than it has for a long time. Industry and frugality very frequently afford comfortable habits;—wealth and wisdom are of no use to men, unless properly employed. So swallow the whole lot, as the good man said, and grow better for goodness will finally draw the highest prize.

Conference.—On Sunday the 6th inst., the annual conference commenced in this city. For several weeks, the elders and saints have been coming in to enjoy the benefits of this great assemblage of common interests for the salvation of the human family. More numbers, and better feelings, never characterized this annual gathering of people, since the last disputation commenced.

The elders and members, if they practice what they witness, will certainly disseminate, union, love, peace and virtue, wherever providence casts their lots.

We do impress it upon the public press so ready to trumpet forth every frivolous story against the Latter day saints, to feign charity enough to give the world a line or two on their increasing numbers and growing union. A little credit, at the great day of accounts, may be as consoling to many of this generation, as the tip of Lazarus' finger dipped in water, would be to cool the rich man's tongue in hell.

The eleventh commandment.—There are more people attending to the eleventh commandment in the city of Nauvoo, than in any other place of the same size on the globe;—that is they mind their own business in Nauvoo, without interfering with others. Some make gardens; some build houses; some work on the prairies; some work on the Temple; some raft lumber and timber down the river for the benefit of the city; some work at mechanical labor; some sing; some pray; some go to meeting, and some laugh at the folly of this generation: So that the Mormon portion of the city, which may be called "the whole team," is about as good a community as ever lived on this earth.

It is really laughable to see the writhings, twistings, turnings, and screwings, of the enemy of mankind—or foes of Mormonism, when they witness the steady progress of the cause of the great gathering of Israel in the last days. Every steam boat

brings more Mormons; every road across the country, runs Mormons upon it, bound for the kingdom; and finally every nation, not even excepting the Islands of the sea, contribute to swell the glory, power and dominion of the little mustard-seed church, established in 1830, by Joseph Smith, the mighty one of the seventh and last dispensation.

Martyred men march to glory, and murderers drop to misery—for it is written that the wicked shall be turned into hell with all the nations that forget God; but the righteous inherit eternal life. Go on, then; let every steam boat bring something for Nauvoo; let every saint labor for Nauvoo; and while mean men, are endeavoring to slander or murder the people of God, the kingdom will be given to the saints under the whole heavens—and they will possess it "for ever and ever." Japheth was to dwell in the "Tents of Shem," but Israel, at last, was to be the head and not the tail. Who is on the Lord's side! That's the question.

A speck at Carthage.—We understand that the mob in the "infected district" of this county, soon after Col. Backenstos returned from the Legislature, ordered him, by written notice, to leave the country by the 4th day of April, or they would exterminate him on the fifth. The fifth came and Col. Backenstos' friends rallied to protect him; so, as the mob call it, there was an issue between the "Jacks and anti-Mormons;" but to tell the truth, the law and order citizens, were too many for the mobbers and the mob, backed out for want of force.

As the negro sung of the coon,
"Such a gettin down trees
There never was afore."

It is highly creditable to men of sense, to prevent mobbing and murder.

Better and better.—During last week a large quantity of goods, wares, and materials, came into Nauvoo, by steamers: among which were leather, raw cotton, &c. And the and so forth is all the glory of it, where it has any resemblance to Spanish or Mexican castings, and Turkish poppy seed.

The scripture says: "Let brotherly love continue."

Anti-Mormonism.—The St Louis daily Republican of March 29, besides many minor odds and ends, contains the court journal where nine culprits, upon indictment, were hauled up to the bull-rings for stealing, forgery, &c. Ahah! And also, the said paper contains the nabber of Milton Schenck for robbing a German of \$335 in gold: And also the grabbery of Charles Gibson and Sterling Baker for "pulling the wool" of a countryman to the tune of \$12. The poor fellow got the cash again, though.

And also, the said paper contains the burning of 26 houses in Crab Orchard Ky. And also an anonymous duel at Springfield, Ill.

And also, an account, that the Whig guesses of Troy, N. Y. have sent—
Mr. Clay's Whig end to flatter,
A large silver server platter.

And also the sag ends of the Empire club, by one of the tag ends of the land of oysters and disappointment. Now all these things seemeth like Anti-Mormonism.

Again, we perceive in the same paper, among the 'wants,' or Mormon like portion: "4 or 6 good men wanted to make rails, and make ditches." "Wanted 500 lbs. sweet marjoram summer savory, and thyme." Also, "negroes wanted—the highest price in cash will, at all times, be paid for negroes." Miscellaneous: Lost Dogs: Horses furnished for Dragoons.—As our quill wheel rhapsody says:

All the world 's an auction;
All the men and women;
All the beasts and cattle;
All that I do like human—
Are merely goo's for sale;
A little will suffice 'em;
And little money buys 'em;
The times are now so frail.

The weather during the past week has been cool, windy and dry, and the water continues to rise.

The water upon the Rapids is much lower than it was last year at this time.

THE INFLUENCE OF BISHOPS.

The following striking views of the declining power of the Bishops, which we copy from the recent much admired discourse of the Rev. G. W. Burnap, on "Church and State," receive a singular confirmation from recent ecclesiastical transactions, which so shock-

ed the churchman, while causing the scoffers to sneer: [Balt. Vis.]

Cherished by the experience of the past we have abundant ground for hope for the future. Is there any thing which threatens to bring the career of our prosperity to a close?

We are sometimes assailed by voices of apprehension and alarm. It is said, that the church deprived of the support of the state, is falling to pieces, is splitting up into a thousand fragments. Say rather that it is approaching nearer to unity than it has done since the days of the Apostles. It would be nearer the truth, to say, that under the auspices of entire freedom, the kingdom of Christ is becoming spiritual, as it was first designed to be, and therefore outward organizations are becoming every day of less consequence. The followers of Christ are finding out the deep meaning of the words of Jesus, when he said, "Be not ye called Rabbi, for one is your master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren."

Those who are disposed to look with astonishment and indignation at the present and approaching state of things, should calmly reflect, that the age of church dignitaries is past. The world has got beyond them. There was a period, when the administration of religion consisted in sacrifices, in rites and ceremonies. Then was the age of the priest. He was the impersonation of religion. He symbolized it at the altar, and carried it painted on his robes. He addressed the senses of mankind. Now the masses read and think. He must lay aside his robes, and address their understandings. Even the Bishop finds himself born an age too late. He flourished in the days of authority. But the days of authority too are gone, and the bishop finds himself reduced to a travelling agent. His authority is the mere shadow of a shade, and he finds every clergyman he visits in all but the name, just as good a bishop as himself. He discovers himself living in an age of conviction, and not of authority; and conviction is produced by the force of mind, and not by the glitter of garments of any color or dimensions. Power in the church is no longer official, but spiritual and intellectual. The true bishop is he who gives utterance, in clearest and deepest tones, to the truth as it is in Jesus; who has penetrated farthest into the Spirit of Christ; who preaches most like him, the eternal Word which shall stand till heaven and earth shall pass away.

In an intellectual and spiritual age, all church offices merge necessarily in the Teacher. Once there was an order of Deacons, who had the care of the poor.—But the State was then heathen, and the poor were left to perish. Now the State is Christian, the poor are provided for, and the Deacon's office has become defunct. The Sunday-school teacher has become a more important personage than the wearer of the mitre.

In such an age as this, ecclesiastical organization must necessarily go to decay; every congregation is becoming, as it was at first, essentially independent. The walls which divide different sects, must inevitably crumble, for as knowledge becomes diffused, the things in which they differ from each other, will daily diminish in importance, till they fall into entire neglect. And the church, so far from losing anything by this change, will shine with new brightness, and rule with deeper and wider power.

We shall give the glaring sins, and disgrace of the "Lord's Spiritual," of the various churches, which now make up what is styled Christendom, altogether a different turn. Since Mormonism rolled into power, like the stone, cut out of the mountain without hands, the fact is, "the axe has been laid at the root of the tree, and every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit, is cut down and cast into the fire." The utter end of churches and governments, not established or sanctioned by the voice of Jehovah, is too evident at this august period, to need any soft soap, or even putty to fill up the cracks, and bruises, that he that runs may see. To atoms they must go, for God has said it.

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Nauvoo Neighbor.

ON THE LAWS OF NATURE.

Continued.

Dr. Combe, in speaking of the bad effects of impure air says, we can appreciate the importance of a due supply of fresh air, wherever living beings are congregated. In man the rate of vitiation produced by breathing, and the relative importance of ventilation, may easily be estimated. An individual is ascertained to breathe on an average, from 14 to 20 times in a minute, and to inhale from 15 to 40 cubic inches of air at each inspiration. Sir H. Day and others, rate the quantity so low as from 13 to 17 inches, but most observers agree with Dr. Menzies, who experimented with great care, in estimating it at 40 inches. The quan-

tity, however, varies much in different individuals. Even taking the consumption of air at 20 inches, as a very low estimation, and rating the number of inspiration at 15, it appears that in the space of one minute, no less than 300 cubic inches of air are required for the respiration of a single person. In the same space of time, 24 cubic inches of oxygen disappear, and are replaced by an equal amount of carbonic acid; so that in the course of an hour, one pair of lungs will, at a low estimate, vitiate the air by the subtraction of no less than 1440 cubic inches oxygen, and the addition of an equal number of carbonic acid, thus constituting a source of impurity which cannot be safely overlooked. From these remarks, we can plainly see how soon the air becomes impure in public assemblies, and in all places where people congregate, if the room where they assemble is not properly ventilated.

Many cannot be made to believe that breathing the same air several times, has any bad influence on them, because it does not immediately cast them on a bed of sickness; the effects may be slight at first, perhaps hardly perceptible, but nature's laws are violated, and the least transgression will be followed by punishment.

It is very essential that sick persons should be supplied with pure, fresh air. Their rooms should be well ventilated; for nothing will more contribute to their speedy recovery, than the privilege of breathing wholesome air. The practice of keeping the sick, day after day, and week after week, in a tight room, permitting no air to enter, except what may rush in as the door is opened for some one to pass in or out, is an outrage on nature's laws, and is justly punished by severe penalties. I believe the want of a free circulation of air in many of our private dwellings, and especially in our public rooms and halls, has carried thousands to an untimely grave. When I have met with public assemblies in places that are not sufficiently ventilated, knowing the deleterious effects it had on myself, and seeing its effects on others, I have been led to ask, how long will man continue to trample on the laws of nature, and defy those immutable and unchangeable laws which nature has established, and cannot be violated with impunity? When I have seen many of the most amiable and virtuous, those who are capable of doing much good in their day and generation, capable of becoming swift and mighty messengers to the nations of the earth, spend hours in public assemblies, inhaling at each inspiration the very seeds of disease and death, yet perfectly ignorant of the consequence: I have asked myself is there no remedy? Must we go on and construct our buildings as we have done, leaving no place for pure air to enter nor bad to escape? Must we, every time we assemble together in a public room or hall, or when we retire to rest at night, be immersed in a fluid filled with contagion and death? Must we continue to see our wives, children and friends, cast on beds of sickness, and carried to a premature grave? For what? For the want of pure air, with which nature has so bountifully supplied us. Must the saints always continue ignorant in this thing? I answer no, for they are to become wise in all things. Therefore, while we are making dams, carriages, ploughs, harrows, shoes, hats, bonnets, &c., let us now and then spend a moment in learning and becoming acquainted with those principles and laws, the observance of which, will give us health and strength to carry on these different works of enterprise. Let those who are very busily engaged in weeding their neighbor's garden, be less active in that respect, but more active in learning those things that will be for the preservation of their lives and healths, also how they can benefit those around them, by becoming better acquainted in these matters themselves.

J. H.

(Concluded in the next.)

For the Neighbor.

ELDER KIMBALL'S REMARKS AT THE MUSIC HALL, DURING THE CONCERT ON THE EVENING OF THE 5TH ULT.

[REPORTED BY L. O. LITTLEFIELD.]

BRETHREN AND SISTERS.—Agreeable to Dr. Goddard's request, I arise to address you for a short time. I hope the congregation will be as still as their crowded situation will allow. This is Wednesday evening; but I stand in need of your prayers as much this evening as I would if it were Sunday evening. Our salvation is just as dear now as it ever was. There is no difference in times, only as that difference is rendered so by surrounding circumstances.

I am an admirer of music. I am fond of variety, and when I say this I consider that I am not, in the least, stepping aside from the law and character of the Creator. Look over this vast congregation and you will be convinced that God is a God of variety. Here are near a thousand persons before me, and my eyes do not rest upon any two persons who are alike in features, or the lineaments of countenance; and our acquaintance with the human family will justify me in saying there are no two persons here who are alike in their dispositions. Look at all the creations of God: the animal creation; the fish of the sea; the fowls of the air; the beasts of the field; and witness the great variety that exists. I expect if ever I have a kingdom given me, that so far as a diversity of appearance is concerned, this is a pattern of what it will be. I expect it will be characterized by all the variety a difference in disposition, that can be traced in this creation. There is a variety in all things; not only in the works of nature, but in the works of art also. This should be so. What would please one person might not please another; so there must, of necessity, be this difference in order that all may be pleased and all be happy. There is a variety in music also.

There are many different kinds of instruments, and a great number of times can be played, and a variety of sounds may be sounded from a variety of strings on an instrument (for instance the piano,) whereby music may be varied to suit the different tastes and feelings of the mind, and thus can be a sameness or monotony be avoided, and different interest be excited.

There is an order in the kingdom of God; there is an order in the creations of God; there is an order in music, and there is an order and law adapted to the government, regulation, and creation of all things.

This is the third night that this hall has been filled to overflowing, and you may continue these concerts for thirteen or twenty nights to come and the same interest will be excited, and the hall will be as crowded every night, with a new congregation, as it is now; and who you have done there will be two thirds of the inhabitants of this city who will not have had the privilege of hearing. There are a great many people in this city—how many I do not know—we have never counted them, and we never intend to. But there are not as many here now as we intend there shall be. Mormonism is going ahead and is astonishing the world, notwithstanding the efforts made, all the while, by mobs and apostates to crush and annihilate it, and the time will come when our enemies will plead for mercy, and there will be no mercy for them. There is at the present time as many as fifty thousand saints on the other side of the Atlantic, ready to emigrate to Nauvoo.

What is the news that comes to us from the Islands of the sea? The inhabitants on the Islands of the sea are beginning to be alive to Mormonism; they begin to wait for the law of the Lord, and does this nation think to annihilate it? As well might they attempt to strike Jehovah out of existence. Not more than five years will pass away before there will be fifty times as many Mormons as there are now. Some think we shall be driven from Nauvoo; but we are going to stay in Nauvoo and we shall build it up, and we want Esquire Wells, Mr. Davis, and all good men, to lend us a helping hand, and we will go to work and build some fine houses; some lofty edifices, and splendid palaces, that will look noble, grand and imposing; that will astonish and please the fancy of passengers up our mighty river. This house which we have built for the choir and band in this city, is no more in comparison to the one we will build than my house is to the Temple. I have told our Bishops, and will again say here, that not many years will pass away before there will be more than one hundred and fifty thousand Bishops to attend to the temporal affairs of the church.

The people need a great deal of faith with the Twelve; but thank God it is without cause—there are not thousands of people that we have assisted in assembling together in this State, many of whom have emigrated from foreign nations, who are yearly paying a vast amount of taxes into the treasury, swelling the amount of our State revenue, thereby increasing the wealth and affording new resources for the support and defence of our common country. We are building up a city here that will be a credit to the world, and making improvements that will raise the value of property in this country to a great extent. But notwithstanding we are spending our lives and means, and wearing out our constitutions for the benefit and salvation of the human family, there is scarce a man in Illinois to defend our cause, or protect us in our inherent rights. All they ever gave us, they have taken away, and there is not a tie remaining to us so much as the smallest fibre, to bind us to them any longer. We have spent our fortunes, not without doing our lives, to carry the gospel to the gentiles and bring them to the knowledge of these principles by which they might be saved; but they have rejected the gospel; they have killed the prophets; and those who did not take an active part in the murder have sanctioned the bloody deed and rejoice in the massacre. The time is now come, when, if the gentiles want salvation, they have got to come to us for it, for I don't feel like going after them any longer. I feel as though my skirts were clear of the blood of this generation. The cup of the gentiles is full, and destruction will soon overtake them. God will destroy them and they will beg for mercy when there is no mercy for them. After all we have done there are many who begrudge us a place on the footstool of God. What is it that binds us here? It is the endowment; if it were not for that nothing could bind us to this gentle world any longer.

We have now twenty seven already organized, waiting for their endowment, and by the time they get it there will be as many more waiting to receive theirs, and thus there will be an eternal increase in the kingdom of God.

The Legislature has repealed our city charter; but it cannot repeal Mormonism, neither can it take away our city. I don't see that the repeal of the charters has effected us any. We are just as rich as we were before; our houses are just as commodious; our soil is just as fertile; our homes are just as desirable, and our property is just as valuable as it ever was, and we need not complain. Why, we are the richest people on earth; our wealth flows from a source that cannot be barred by legislative enactments—a true religion is the best wealth of any people. As poor as the world consider us, the State of Illinois has not wealth enough to buy us out and pay for our property. She is too much of a bankrupt; she has too many unfinished railroads within her borders, destined to remain as monuments of blind and foolish legislation. She is not able to pay her own debts, entailed from her prodigality in internal improvements, let alone buying out the Mormons; and we intend to stay here until she does buy us out; and we won't sell to her unless she will pay us the whole amount down, and that she is not able to do; but we can buy out this county and pay them for their property, and we are ready either to buy or sell. We will hold on to our property; we will build up this city, and make it the pride of the west, a city of refuge for the oppressed.

I would say to this choir, cultivate your voices; string up your harps, and make melody with your instruments of music. This choir is preparing themselves for something more important; they are preparing to make harmony in

that Temple when it is finished and dedicated to the Lord, and not only that, but I expect to hear music from them in the eternal world, in the mansions of celestial glory. I expect to see these happy faces in the kingdom of God, and instead of laying our instruments of music aside, we will have more of them and they will be more perfect, and I expect to be where there is music, and singing, and praying, and praises, to all eternity. So be not discouraged; but go ahead, and be careful not to quarrel among yourselves; suffer no wrangle to get amongst you; never let this hall be polluted by iniquity; but be united and abide council, and you shall prosper and be blessed.

REMARKS OF ELDER ORSON SPENCER, ON MONDAY EVENING, THE 10TH ULT.

BRETHREN AND SISTERS—In compliance with the request of Elder Goddard—your instructor in music—I arise to make a very few remarks upon the present occasion. Some of the Twelve were expected here—they have not arrived. It would have been a higher source of gratification to you, no doubt, to have heard from them, than your humble servant; but in the event of their non-attendance, I have been solicited to offer a few reflections. I will not intrude myself upon the patience and time of the singers but a very few moments.

I consider music to be a science, and one that has a foundation in the nature and minds of every individual. Some persons possess an ability for music to a much greater extent than others. But the mind is susceptible of cultivation in this delightful science. Music finds a response in every human mind. It fans into a flame of ecstasy, every lofty, ennobling, refined, virtuous and holy feeling and emotion of our natures. It is a science to be studied and practiced in order to bring it to perfection as much as the study of ethics, or any other branch of refined education. Music will not only delight the ear and charm the sensibility of the human mind; but many instances have been recorded upon the history of men's experiments and observations, where the animal creation have evinced a strong propensity for music. One instance I will mention where a mouse was so delighted with the playing of instrumental music, that it was thrown into an ecstasy to such an extent that it actually began to caper about to the music of the notes and continued so to do until the playing ceased, when it immediately became still and docile as ever. Upon the music being struck up the second time, it again became enraptured as before, continuing in that state as long as it lasted. The steeds of mighty conquerors, while marching on to battle, have become furious, until they have been made to neigh and dance to the animating notes of field music, eager to dash themselves into the midst of the bloody conflict. The feathered throng warble forth songs of music, natural to themselves, and fill the air with notes of sweet melody. All nature is rife with music's sweetest sounds, and the Father of the Universe caused the hosts of heaven to strike the high song of praise and thanksgiving, when was born to the world the Babe of Bethlehem—the Savior of the world. The science of music is not confined to this world; but heaven's vast concave reverberates with celestial anthems, in praise to the Most High. Here, the science of music exists but in embryo; there, it has reached the sublime standard of celestial perfection. It is a refined and dignifying embellishment; and should we not become eager and emulous that our sons and daughters should understand the science? We want the educational adornments to surpass those of kings and queens and the nobility of earth. God designs to exalt them to thrones, honors and dignities, in the kingdom of the Father. Then should we not be desirous to cultivate their minds with every grace and quality, to adorn and fit them for the high destiny that awaits them? Let these considerations stimulate this choir, and the saints of God generally, to energy in cultivating this exquisite, beneficial and delightful science.

And we do further Resolve and Determine, that this ordinance or act of the nation, be entered at length in the records of this Council, and that four copies thereof be signed by the Chiefs assenting thereto, one of which copies shall be delivered to the President of the United States, with the request that the same may be deposited with the archives of the United States; one of which shall be presented to the Governor of the State, with a request that it be sanctioned by the State and filed with its Records; one of which shall be presented to the Governor and Council of Massachusetts, with the request that it be deposited among the archives of that Commonwealth, and kept in perpetual remembrance by its Governor and Council, and the other of which shall be deposited and kept with the Archives and Records of the Seneca nation.

Done and Signed in open council at Cattaraugus, the thirtieth day of January, 1845.

JOHN SENECA, 49 other Chiefs.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

THE undersigned having been appointed NOTARY PUBLIC for Nauvoo, will attend to all business in that line according to law, at his office in the brick store on Water street.

W. W. PHELPS.

April 7 1845—49.

NEW TEA, COFFEE, AND SUGAR WARE HOUSE, general Grocery and Liquor store, north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis Mo.

The subscribers, having opened the above establishment, and having bought entirely for cash, are enabled to sell every article in the above line, at the very lowest cash prices.

Call and try, Ere you try.

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April 7 49f

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WEBB & SMITH.

Corner of 3d and Pine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Country merchants will do well to give us a call.

Feb. 7 49f W. & S.

FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

TWO farms one containing 180 acres, 70 acres improved, with a good frame house, and out houses; the other containing 120 acres, 50 acres improved, with a good block house, and out houses;—Also, 30 acres of timber, all situated about 30 miles east from St. Louis, 12 miles from Belleville, and 2 miles from Fayetteville, in St. Clair county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm situated 4 miles east of Pinkneyville, the county seat in Perry county, Illinois, containing 120 acres improved, with a good block house and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 160 acres, 65 acres improved, with a frame house, and out houses, about thirteen miles from the county seat, Nashville, in Washington county, Illinois.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 275 acres, 35 acres improved, 3 1/2 miles from the county seat, Marion, in Williamson county, Illinois, with a good house and out houses.

ALSO:

ONE farm containing 165 acres, 60 acres improved, with a good dwelling house and out houses, situated south west of Pinkneyville, Perry county, Illinois.

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ALSO:

A PLANTATION containing 400 acres, 80 acres improved, good dwelling house, good well at the door, with springs and branch near by—would also exchange horses, cattle, and hogs,—situated 40 miles from Vicksburg, Hines county, Mississippi, and 4 miles from Lines' store. For further particulars apply at this office.

ALSO:

A FARM containing 140 acres of enclosed land, 50 acres under a high state of cultivation, and 90 acres of excellent timber of first rate quality, a good comfortable farm house, and good out buildings, together with a good pump of water at the door, and 50 grafted fruit trees, located on the road leading from Washington to Richmond, 5 miles from each place, and three and a half from the National road.

Also—320 acres of wild land, located in Grant county, Indiana, on the Mississippi river.

EBENEZER CHEESMAN.

April 1, 1845—49f

In the Hancock Circuit Court Illinois May Term A. D. 1845.

State of Illinois, ss. Hancock County, ss. Erastus Snow, vs. Charles Beck.

NOTICE—Is hereby given to the said Charles Beck, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerks office of the Circuit Court of said county at the suit of Erastus Snow against the estate of the said Charles Beck, for the sum of two hundred and twenty five dollars, returnable to the May term A. D. 1845, of said court; that the same is pending before said court, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, to wit the north west quarter of the south east quarter of section No. 17, in township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also the south east quarter of the north east quarter of section No. 10, township No. 7 north, range No. 7 west; also one third of an acre being the north east corner of lot No. 1, block No. 12, in Wells' addition to Nauvoo, being eleven rods on the east side; also several on John Lamar, Truman Barlow, Hiram Falk, & Ephraim S. Green as garnishees; that unless you the said Charles Beck, and the said garnishees aforesaid shall appear before the said Circuit Court on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer, or demur to the said plaintiffs petition, in judgement will be rendered against you by default, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with cost.

Witness, D. E. Head, clerk of [L.S.] our said Circuit Court and the seal thereof at Carthage this 3d day of April, A. D. 1845.

D. E. Head, clerk.

A. W. Babbitt for Plaintiff.

April 5—49—4w.

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ALSO:

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ALSO:

MERMAID: REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET FROM ST. LOUIS TO NAU- VOO, AND BLOOMING- TON, IOWA.

THE Light draught steamer, MERMAID, Gleim, Master, will run through the season from St. Louis to Bloomington in Iowa. She will leave St. Louis on Wednesdays at 4 P. M. arrive at Nauvoo on Friday mornings; and at Bloomington on Saturday mornings. Returning leave Bloomington on Saturday evenings; and Nauvoo on Sunday mornings. For freight or passage apply on board or to the agents at the several towns. Every attention, politeness, civility and accommodation, may be expected from the boat and officers, as "plausibility wins more gold, than tricks and ferocity." For further particulars enquire of

C. ALLEN, Agent,
for Nauvoo.

March 22, 1845-1f

TAILOR'S ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned have associated ourselves together, for the purpose of carrying on the tailoring business, in all its various branches. And for the better accommodation of the public, have opened two shops. One on Mulholland street, one door west of A. Davis' store; and one on Main street, recently occupied by Grant & Watt, two doors north of Loomis' Hotel. This association being composed of the best of workmen, which will enable us to give satisfaction to all those who may favor us with a call. Therefore all that wish to have clothing made, whether for beauty, fashion, comfort, or durability, can be accommodated at the above designated shops. Also cutting done on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. The real or personal property of any member of aforesaid association which is not invested as stock in said association, shall not be held for the debts of said association.

JOHN W. BELL, Pres.
WM. P. MCINTIRE, Counsellors.
GEORGE WATT,
DAVID GRANT, Superintendents.
J. H. GLINES,
ROBERT RUSSEL,
WM. K. PARKER,
JOSEPH ARMSTRONG,
WM. STRINGHAM,
JABEZ BOTSFORD,
B. CHAPMAN,
Nauvoo, March 25th, 1845-47-3m

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM of 150 acres, situated two miles west of the flourishing town of Kalamazoo, Michigan, on the margin of the grand prairie, one of the most healthy portions of the state. Ninety acres of excellent timber, such as Maple, Beech, Ash, Black Walnut, White Oak, &c., the balance prairie of the best quality. There is a good framed barn, 80 by 45 feet; a large framed house, well finished and painted outside, with a young orchard of fruit trees on the premises. The whole farm is well fenced and excellently watered, for stock and a well with a pump in both barn and kitchen.

The subscriber will sell the above farm on reasonable terms, or exchange it in part for a good stock farm, of prairie and timber in Hancock county; an indisputable title given. For further particulars enquire at this office, or of the subscriber on the premises.

SETH TAFT.

March 18-46tf

NEW STORE AND LAND AGENCY.

THE subscribers have opened a store, on the premises of S. A. Knowlton. (Knowlton settlement, Hancock county,) where they have on hand a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Groceries, adapted to the wants of a farming community, which they offer for sale at very low prices for cash or produce.

Also about 100 q. sections of land, situated in this county which will be sold to those wishing to settle on favorable terms.

HEYWOOD & KIMBALL.

References.—B. Young, H. C. Kimball and Orson Hyde.
March 24-47tf

NOTICE is hereby given that at the next term of the circuit court, for the county of Hancock and state of Illinois, to be held in May next, I shall make application by petition on the first day of the term, for an order to sell the real estate of Matthew Whyman deceased, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the payment of his debts, his personal estate being insufficient for that purpose.

MARTIN YETTER.

Administrator on the estate.
March 25th, 47-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

THE subscriber will sell at public vendue, at the Store House of the late Joseph Smith, on Saturday the 12th of April next, at 9 o'clock A. M., three stoves, and all the interest of Joseph Smith deceased in the Nauvoo House Association.

Terms of Sale: all sums under five dollars, cash in hand, for all sums over five dollars, three months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bonds and security to be approved by the administrator.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE.

Administrator of Joseph Smith, deceased.
Nauvoo, March 23rd, 1845-47-4w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of John Sanders deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to her or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement by the first Monday in May next. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. **MARGARET SANDERS.**
March 12-45-4w Administrator.

In the Hancock Circuit court, Illinois, to the May term 1845.
State of Illinois,
Hancock County,
George McIntire, Plain.,

vs. Ebenezer Robinson, Defendant.

Notice is hereby given to the said Ebenezer Robinson, that a writ of attachment has been issued out of the clerk's office of the Circuit court of said county, against the estate of you the said defendant, and in favor of the said plaintiff, for the sum of one hundred and forty-six dollars and forty-eight cents, which said writ of attachment has been returned into the clerk's office of said Circuit court, by the following described real estate, to wit: Lot No. 2, in block No. 125; lot No. 4, in block No. 149; lot No. 4, in block No. 126; and lot No. 3, in block No. 150, situated in the city of Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill.—Now unless you, the said Ebenezer Robinson, shall personally be and appear before the judge of our said Circuit court, to be held at the court house in Carthage, on the third Monday in the month of May next, and plead, answer or demur to the said plaintiff's action, judgement will be rendered against you, and the premises so attached will be sold to satisfy the same with costs.

Witness David E. Head, clerk [L.S.] of our said Circuit court at Carthage, and the seal thereof, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1845.
DAVID E. HEAD, Clerk.
March 5-45-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber having taken out letters of administration, from the court of probate of Hancock county, Illinois, on the estate of Joseph Smith deceased, late of said county, requests all persons having claims against said estate, to present the same to him or the court of probate, of said county, for settlement on the 2d Monday of April next. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
Administrator.
Nauvoo March 1, 1845-44-5w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the administrator of Joseph Smith, deceased, will present a petition to the judge of the fifth judicial circuit, at the next term of the circuit court in Hancock county, for an order to sell the north-west quarter, of the south-east quarter of section 6, in township 5 N. 8 W.; also the north-west fractional quarter of section 10, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the south-west fractional quarter of section 19, in township 6 N. 8 W.; also the south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section 26, in township 7 N. 8 W.; also the west half of the north-east quarter of section 35, in township 7 N. 8 W. The guardians heirs, and all parties interested, will appear at said term of the court, and show cause, if any, why said lands should not be sold to satisfy the claims against said estate.

JOSEPH W. COOLIDGE,
Administrator.
March 12-45-6w

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

IN accordance with the revenue law approved March 6th, 1813, I hereby notify each and every one that I attend at the usual place of holding elections in the different precincts in Hancock county, and state of Illinois, for the purpose of taking a list of the taxable property of the inhabitants of the different precincts, commencing at Commerce precinct, and remaining there the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, and 10th days of April. At Nauvoo, the 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19th days of April. At Montebello the 22nd, 23rd and 24th days of April. At Warsaw, the 25, 26, 28, and 29th days of April. At Bear Creek precinct, the 1, and 2nd days of May. At Rocky Run the 6, and 7th days of May. At Green Plains the 8, and 9th days of May. At Chili, the 12 and 13th days of May. At Augusta the 11, 15, and 16th days of May. At Carthage the 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25th days of May. At St. Marys precinct 27, 28, and 29th days of May. At Fountain Green, the 3, 4, 5, and 6th days of June. At La Harpe, the 10, 11, 12 and 13th days of June. At Camp Creek precinct, the 17, and 18th days of June. At Appanocoe the 19, and 20th days of June. At Pilot Grove the 21, and 25th days of June. At which time and place you are required by said law, to appear and give in a list of your property, both real and personal, under the penalty of said law. I shall also be at the county seat of said county, every Saturday during the months of May and June, for the purpose of receiving a list of those that may be unable to attend at their own precincts; any persons having business at the county seat when I am absent, and wishing to leave a list of their property, can do so by leaving their lists with Mr. C. C. Min.

JOHN P. HAGGARD,
Assessor.
March 18th, -46-3w

NOTICE—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public in general, that he has opened the large brick store, on the corner of Parley and Carlin streets, one block east of Main street; for the purpose of doing a general Commission and Storage business, both for home and foreign manufacture; and hopes by his close and strict attention to business, and the long experience he has had, he will share a liberal portion of public patronage.

To the different associations of mechanics he would say, any articles left with him for sale, will be sold according to instruction given; if left to my own discretion, they will be sold to the best advantage.

I am prepared to store a large quantity of Flour and Grain. Any shipments that my customers may wish to make, there will be no charge for taking bills of lading, nor for receiving goods at the landing more than for drayage.

Refer to close attention to business.
SAMUEL GULLEY.
March 3d, 1845-44tf

COMMISSION STORE FOR HOME MANUFACTURE.

THE subscriber having opened a commission store on Mulholland street, about fifteen rods south east of the Temple, will receive and sell on commission, any article that can be made or manufactured in this city, comprising of Boots and Shoes of all kinds, Hats, Bonnets, Stockings, Socks, Gloves, Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Hoes, Pitch forks; finally, anything that you can make or have on hand that will be useful in this vicinity, that you wish to sell; if you feel disposed to leave it with me I will sell it to the best advantage, for your benefit.

I will receive in exchange for the above articles, Pork, Beef, Butter, Cheese, Flour, Eggs, Wheat, Corn, Buck-wheat, Flour, Meal, Potatoes, Beans, Wool, Hides, and finally any thing that will make food or clothing.

Please give me a call as I will intend to sell cheaper than the cheapest.

ABEL LAMB.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A FARM in Knox county, three miles west of Galesburgh, eight miles from Knoxville, thirty miles from Oquaka, and twelve miles from Monmouth, containing one hundred acres—forty acres of improvements, and sixty acres of excellent timber, well watered, both for stock and house use. The cultivated land is dry and of a very excellent quality, which the undersigned will sell cheap, or exchange for a farm in Hancock county.

JUSTUS AMES.
March 1st, 1845-44tf

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having established a Soap Manufactory on Mulholland street, about two hundred rods east of the Temple, opposite R. Beech's Tavern, where he intends to manufacture hard and soft soap of the best quality, which he will sell much lower than has been the customary price in this city, wholesale and retail. To be had also at the Commission Store, about fifteen rods south-east of the Temple.

ABEL LAMB.
Nauvoo, Feb. 26, 1845-43tf

NAUVOO ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having taken the old stand formerly occupied by H. Egan, have commenced manufacturing a variety of all-descriptions, twine, chalk-lines &c., which they will sell at St. Louis prices. As the subscribers intend manufacturing all their cordage from the best materials, and in the best manner, to be sold at the lowest prices; they would invite all persons wishing to purchase, to call and see before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. St. Louis prices paid for hemp.

EGAN & SANDERS.
Feb. 10-42tf

LOOK HERE.

THE undersigned will exchange a few town lots, for Horses, Cattle, Wagons and Harnesses.

HIRAM KIMBALL.
Jan. 27th, 1845-39tf

MR. HUGH PATRICK, Dentist, begs to announce to the ladies and gentlemen of this city, his removal to that part of the post office, lately occupied by Mr. S. Rigdon, and returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends, in this city and surrounding country, for the extensive patronage he has received since he arrived here, and in doing so, he would assure them the same unremitting attention, which has hitherto gained for him the approbation of those by whom he has been favored, it shall be his constant object to cultivate.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH.
Also H. Patrick, begs leave to inform the public in general, that he continues manufacturing the various articles in the above line: rings, brooches, pins, seals, keys, bracelets, chains, and various other ornaments too numerous to mention, two thirds of the payments expected in cash. Old gold and silver taken in exchange.
Nauvoo, Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

FOR SALE.

A FARM of one hundred and twenty acres, on Camp Creek near the La Harpe road. Fifty acres under improvement, a frame house and barn and other out buildings, for terms apply to the subscriber on the premises.

NAHJIM BIGELOW.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8th, 1844-36-3m.

NOTICE.

A LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at this office.

OSPREY:

REGULAR WEEKLY PACKET TO NAUVOO AND BLOOMINGTON, IOWA.

THE new light draught swift passenger steamer OSPREY, ANDERSON Master, has commenced running between St. Louis & Bloomington, leaving St. Louis every Friday, at 4 o'clock p. m. for Nauvoo, and arriving at Bloomington every Sunday evening. On her downward trip she will leave Bloomington at 7 o'clock a. m. Monday morning, and pass New Boston, Oquaka, Burlington, and Fort Madison, Monday; Tuesday will leave Nauvoo at 8 1-2 o'clock a. m. precisely, and arrive in St. Louis Wednesday 9 a. m.

The accommodations and safety of the Osprey are unsurpassed by any boat in the Upper Mississippi trade, and from her being of very light draught will be enabled to cross the rapids during the lowest stage of water. In attention to the interest of shippers and passengers, no exertion will be spared by Captain Anderson and crew, to render it pleasant to all who patronize her. She is supplied with Evan's Patent Safety Guard, to prevent explosion of her boilers, as also a Fire Engine and Hose attached, in case of accident by fire. It is respectfully announced to shippers and passengers that in no case the Osprey can be detained beyond the hours advertised.

For information apply to
C. ALLEN, Nauvoo
Jan. 1, 1845-35tf

HAT STORE.

THE subscriber has taken a store on Mulholland St., half a mile east of the Temple, where he now offers for sale Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best of materials.

Country produce taken in exchange Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions.

A. MERRILL.
Nov. 26, 1844-30tf

LAND.

And farms for sale in Iowa.

ONE farm in Van Buren County, 4 1-2 miles from Benton's Post office, containing 160 acres. Four farms 10 miles west from Keosauqua; between Chequest and Fox river. One farm, 140 acres, 40 improved; one of 200 acres, 90 improved; one of 80 acre, 30 improved; one of 160 acres, 50 improved. In Davis County, 12 miles west of Keosauqua, on Fox river, one saw and grist mill, and 40 acres of land.

ALSO,

Claims on land in Lee County, all of which will be traded for lands in Hancock and adjoining counties. Apply to

ANDREW J. STEWART.
Near Loomis' tavern, or to Judge Phelps.
Nauvoo, Jan. 8, 1845-36-3m

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.

A. & E. GRAY.

N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.

June 10th 1844.

THE NAUVOO COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.

WE the undersigned would advertise to the citizens of Nauvoo and the Public generally, that we have entered into co-partnership, and wishing to be identified as such, according to our articles of agreement for the purpose of manufacturing all kinds of Carriages which may be ordered by our Patrons who may be disposed to favor us with a call, and as our company is comprised of mechanics from different nations of the world we have no hesitancy in saying that we shall be able to suit the genius or various tastes of all people, and as our local privileges for manufacturing cannot be excelled in the Western States, we feel confident that we cannot be excelled in workmanship or durability, as we have the advantage of selecting the choicest materials for manufacturing of all articles in our line of business, which will consist in part, of Coaches, Omnibuses, Cabs, Chariotees, Chaises, Barouches, Buggies, Buggy Wagons, Horses, Sportsmen's Trotting Wagons, two and one horse Lumber Wagons, ox and horse Carts, Drays, Hand Carts, Wheel Barrows, also Ploughs, Scythe snaths, Rakes, &c. &c. which we shall sell at wholesale or retail on our factory on Water street opposite Gen. Joseph Smith's (deceased) Store now occupied by David Yearsley, and we solicit the patronage of the citizens as we intend to hear no grumbling from our customers on account of high prices, for we intend to make it an object for them to pay down for all work done in our line either in Cash, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, Pork, Beef, Butter, or any kind of Country produce. Also Timber of all descriptions, which we will pay the highest Market price for in our line on delivery at our Factory.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, Prest.

ELIJAH FORDHAM, Clerk.

SIDNEY ROBERTS, Supr.

BURR FROST.

DAVID DE VOL.

JOSHUA SMITH.

DAVID W. FOX.

SHADRACH DRIGGS.

DWIGHT WEBSTER.

JESSE H. ATRERTON.

WM. LISK.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844

IOWA TWINS.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844



CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.
Coughs and Colds, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pains or Soreness of the Chest, Difficulty of Breathing, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

A MONG all the famous medicines for Consumption, none seems to be meeting with greater success, or gaining a higher reputation than that most wonderful article, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry! That it stands at the head of all other remedies is now universally conceded. It has cured thousands upon thousands—of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and physicians of the greatest eminence throughout our whole country unhesitatingly recommend it as the most powerful curative of Pulmonary diseases, in the whole range of Pharmacy. Thousands of consumptive patients have already tested its exalted virtues, and confessed its surpassing, excellent and amazing power. The remarkable success of this Balsam is no doubt owing in a great measure to the peculiarly agreeable and powerful nature of its ingredients. It is a fine Herbal Medicine, composed chiefly of Wild Cherry Bark and the genuine Iceland Moss—(the latter imported expressly for this purpose) the rare medical virtues of which are also combined, by a new chemical process with the Extract of Tar—thus rendering the whole Compound the most certain and efficacious remedy ever discovered.

A CASE OF ASTHMA.
The following is from a distinguished Lawyer of the city of New York, who had been afflicted with the Asthma for upwards of 'Twenty Years'; and who, after reading such cases can doubt the efficacy of this medicine!
New York, January 25, 1843.
I have been afflicted with spasmodic asthma for 24 years—sometimes so severely as to be confined to my room for weeks; and although attended by various medical advisers, of the highest reputation and skill in the country, the relief was but partial and temporary—twice the disease proved nearly fatal to my life. Some few weeks ago I commenced taking Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which gave me instant relief, and a single bottle produced in a few days what I believe to be a radical and perfect cure.
A. WILLIAMS, Attorney at Law,
No. 53 Williams st., New York.
We are acquainted with the writer of the above certificate, and his statements are entitled to the full confidence of the public.

F. A. TALMADGE.

Recorder of the city of New York.

JOHN POWER, D. D.,
Vicar General of New York.

P. S. The above certificate may be seen at No. 125 Fulton street, New York.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six for \$5.

All orders from dealers south and west of the Wabash river should be addressed to Benj. Phelps 76 Chestnut street, St. Louis, Mo. The above truly valuable medicine is for sale at this office.

Feb. 13-42-3m

BENJAMIN PHELPS,
No. 76 Chestnut Street,
ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES.

OFFERS to Dealers and others the following highly popular and valuable Medicines:

Wistar's balsam of wild cherry

Rev. I. Covert's balm of life

Humphrey's Pile ointment

Dr. Williams' pain soother

Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills

Sappington's pills

Dr. Starkweather's hepatic elixir

Dr. Halsted's magnetic remedies

Bristol's sarsaparilla

Fridley's tetter ointment

Fahnestock's vermifuge

Jew David's or Hebrew plaster

Dr. Halsted's brick pills

Nov. 13-42-6m

EARTHENWARE MANUFACTORY.

J. GROSVONT would inform the citizens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufacturing Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and Saucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufactory in Rich Street, one Block north of Parley Street.

Feb. 7, 1844. no41-1f.

THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY.

THE Subscriber having completed a good and substantial ferry boat for crossing the Mississippi river between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety. From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in Iowa will find it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above named points and the roads far superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS.
May 23d, 1844

MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are offered to the citizens of Nauvoo and the West, as the best preparation (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and joy for more. They consist of

COUGH LOZENGES.

Which are the safest and most effective remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the disease.

WORM LOZENGES.

The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases (they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion long and intense suffering and even death without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints, without any benefit, when one dose of these Lozenges would speedily cure them.

CAMPBELL LOZENGES.

For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palpitations of the Heart, lassitude and nervous affections generally. Persons traveling or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the loss of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from too free living.

CATHARTIC LOZENGES.

The best Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks of the bilious and intermittent fever of this section of country.

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES.

These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distasteful disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or a money refunded.

SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbago, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and is price (only 12 1/2 cents,) brings it within the reach of every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this office.